and that they should not be lightly interfered with. Perfect equality of status was not attained anywhere even in the advanced countries of the world and hence there should not be any undue hurry in passing orders on the question of temple entry.

**132. Desirability of transferring the management of Devaswoms to trustees as in British India.**

*Mr. Kanakku Maharaja Pillai Sivatanu Pillai* (Member, Tovala Taluk) submittted that the temples which were founded and managed by Hindus in the past were assumed by the Sirkar and administered in the most careless manner. Many temples had fallen into disrepair, the jewels of some temples had been stolen and had not been satisfactorily traced and the *Tantries* and the *Santhicars* could lay no claim to a knowledge of the necessary rituals. Tahsildars did not find time to attend to the administration of the temples, the temple subordinates were corrupt, and it had become a *mamool* to minister to the comforts of circuiting officers from the proceeds of the Devaswoms. In view to remove this deplorable state of affairs, the Member advocated the transfer of the management of the Devaswoms to the trustees or Dharmakartas as in British India and said that this would effect a saving in the expenditure of Government.

*Dewan's reply.*—I have already stated in my address that orders will issue soon in regard to the separation of Devaswoms. So, it will not be expedient to say anything more just now. All the points raised by you and the previous speakers on the subject have been duly considered and will be further examined before final orders are passed.

## IX. MISCELLANEOUS.—*(Continued.)*

**133. The grievances of the Chalias.**

*Mr. V. S. Ramaswami* (Member, Nominated) said that the Chalia community were being very much handicapped by several adverse circumstances the chief of which was the lack of capital to purchase machinery and raw materials to carry on their trade. They had at present to depend on others for help. The suggestion made to afford them the much-needed relief was that looms should be purchased for them by Government, the cost being recovered in convenient instalments. The Member stated that the chief obstacle in the matter of their education was their inability to pay the High School fees. He, therefore, prayed that their boys might be given the half-fee concession which some educationally backward communities enjoyed.

Referring to the Weaving School at Nagercoil, he pleaded for the better working of the institution so that it might be a training ground in that important industry.

His further prayer was that the Government might be pleased to help them in purchasing agricultural implements by realising from them the cost in instalments. The Director of Agriculture had promised to help them in that matter. He also requested similar concessions in the matter of education and employment.

*Dewan's reply.*—In the first place, you want a depôt where looms and their parts should be stocked and sold. Orders have already issued in regard to stocking and selling loom accessories and parts. If you want looms to be given to enable people to buy them, those looms will not fall under the Agricultural Loans Rules. Such loans will have to be granted by the Government under separate orders or by Co-operative Societies. We shall see what help can be given in the matter.

As regards the Weaving School at Nagercoil, orders have issued for the purchase of warping and sizing machines. We are waiting for the return of Mr. Padmanabha Pillai who has been deputed to England for training in weaving and dyeing. The Director of Industries cannot possibly have an intimate knowledge of all industries, and when Mr. Padmanabha Pillai returns from England, the development of weaving will, I hope, be given a further push.

In regard to Government appointments, I shall hear the other speakers who intend speaking on the same subject and then give my reply.

As regards the question of fee concession, I have already given my reply.



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